Refining POWGEN data in TOPAS

Preamble

- TOPAS is a diffraction analysis package available in two versions; commercial with a GUI (Bruker-AXS) and academic without a GUI (http://www.topas-academic.net/).
- TOPAS doesn't 'know' about TOF data but may be used in versions 3 and above using the text-based launch-mode. This document assumes version 5 or 6.
- Launch-mode is very powerful, using something close to a computer code to create macros to manipulate/control the refinement in ways the developer never envisaged. Complex restraints, peak profiles, structure solution, rigid bodies, parametric and magnetic refinement are examples of what's possible within version 5. However the jump from the GUI mode in the commercial TOPAS to the more advanced features in launch-mode involves a steep learning curve.
- The TOPAS input file supplied from the POWGEN website is in the form of a template no direct equivalent of the GSAS *.prm for Fullprof *.irf files exist. The template has been developed with version 5. It should be backwards compatible with version 4.2 and possibly version 3 but has not been tested.
- Template files from different cycles may be used interchangeably as long as correct calibration information for the relevant cycle (zero, difc, difa, alpha0, alpha1, beta0, beta1) is copied across. The template doesn't use the built-in TOF equations as it allows for more flexibility for future developments.
- The template files have been continually developed to improve their layout and add new functionality in the form of different customized macros. The template from 2016-B used here may look different from other cycles.
- Additional datasets such as lab/synchrotron X-ray or single-crystal may be added to these templates. Similarly Pawley, Le Bail and single-peak fitting can be done but the template was set up to simplify structure refinements of POWGEN data as much as possible.
- It is highly recommended that the jEdit text editor be used to work with the input files. Useful features such as color-coding, keyword menus, column editing and text-folding are available when set up correctly
- Information, TOPAS launch-mode tutorials and instructions for setting up jEdit for TOPAS can be found on the following website

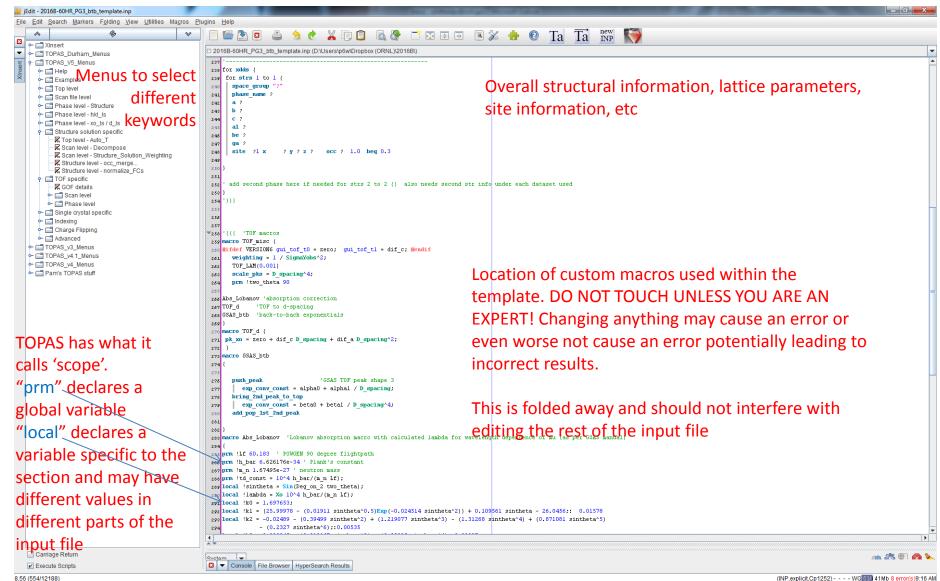
https://community.dur.ac.uk/john.evans/topas_academic/topas_main.htm

- The TOPAS Technical Reference contains examples of the syntax and usage of the native TOPAS keywords/macros
- The TOPAS Wiki is a useful source of information, user-supplied macros and a user forum <u>http://topas.dur.ac.uk/topaswiki/doku.php</u>

2016-B TOPAS Template structure – top half

🎉 jEdit - 2016B-60HR_PG3_btb_template.inp	
<u>File Edit Search Markers Folding View Utilities Macros P</u>	
	🗋 🗖 🖻 🖻 🗳 🔶 👗 🗊 🖻 🖻 🦓 🗂 🖾 🗟 💿 🖪 💥 🎂 💿 Ta Tā 🔛 🏹
Constant Section 2015 Constant Sect	2018E-60HR_PG3_btb_lemplate.inp (D:VUsers\p6WDropbox(ORNL)/2016BI) 1'JEdit friendly T0FAS input file for POWCEN 1'Betit friendly T0FAS input file for POWCEN 1'Betit friendly T0FAS input file for POWCEN 1'Dent for possible broadening functions supported via macros in T0F_macros section at bottom of template built-in T0FAS T0F_CS_L and T0F_CS_6 'JOhn Evans tof_sample_broadening
	<pre></pre>
	<pre> //((r-factors and control information [12 lines] //((select frames to use here and enter filenames [9 lines] /// Section where filenames are entered </pre>
	42 43 44 102 44 102 102
1	<pre>100 {(((information specific to frame 3 refinement here 1.333 [28 lines] 102 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105</pre>
Fold indicator	<pre> Information specific to frame 6 refinement here 4.797 [27 lines] import file import file</pre>
and expander	<pre>229 ' 230 231 '({ overall structural information here 232 ' 234 'Put overall structural and peak shape information here 234 'Put the overall peak shape here so it can be refined for all banks in calibration then fixed for all banks</pre>
	<pre>230 'In a normal refinement you probably wouldn't play with anything in wifd_mic2 lines 230 for xxds { 230 for strs 1 to 1 { 230 i space group "2" 4 i </pre>
	2016B-60HR_PG3_btb_template.inp (D-Users)p6w/Dropbox (ORNL)/2016BI)
	1 'jEdit friendly TOPAS input file for POWGEN
	2 'Back-to-back and positions as per GSAS-1 profile number 3 3 'number of possible broadening functions supported via macros in TOF macros section at bottom of template
	I make of possible broading envelope outperced the more broading envelope de broading of complete
☐ Carriage Return ✔ Execute Scripts	Sustam V V Console File Browser HyperSearch Results

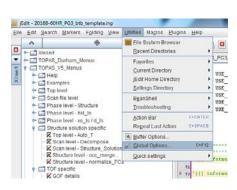
2016-B TOPAS Template structure – bottom half

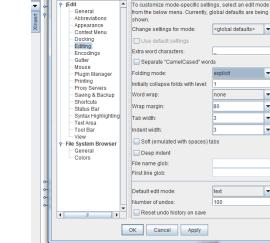


8 56 (554/12188)

jEdit – folding

- Folding is a very useful feature, sections can be hidden away to simplify navigation of long text files.
- A fold is started by typing '{{{ and finished by '}}}
- The text folding is not setup in the instructions given by John Evans' website but is easily set in the jEdit Global Options as shown by changing the Folding mode to 'explicit'





Search Markers Folding View Utilities Macros Plugins Help

×

-

fic

🐹 jEdit - 2016B-60HR_PG3_btb_template.inp

🎉 Options: jEdit: Editing

•

Refinements - initial setup

Expand the section to add the required filenames

Frames not required may either be commented out or deleted

```
r-factors and control information
16
               0.939678895
17 r exp
18 r exp dash 3.33349497
               4.30358706
19 r WD
              15.2669023
20 r wp dash
21 r p
               5.54086233
                                                     Control information includes
22 r p dash
               26.4086192
                                                     whether to calculate errors
23 gof
               4.57984859
24 weighted Durbin Watson 1.1501352
  'continue_after_convergence
25
25 do errors <
27
```

Refinements - initial setup

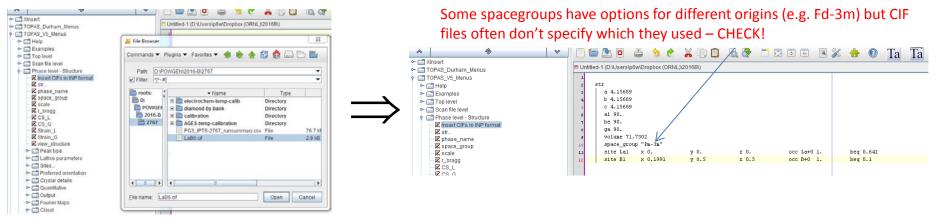
- Sections relating unused frames may be deleted but will not cause an error when the refinement is run
- Expand a section in use, check parameters and add label to phase. Add 'view_structure' under the 'str' if you wish to see the structure during refinement

```
70 '{{{ information specific to frame 2 refinement here 1.066WL
71 #ifdef USE FRAME2
                                                                                              Residuals for individual frame
72 TOF_XYE(filename_frame2, = Yobs dx at(Xo) .5;) start_end_frame2
73 r_wp 0 r_exp 0 r_p 0 r_wp_dash 0 r_p_dash 0 r_exp_dash 0 weighted Durbin Watson 0 gof 0 'frame 2 4
74 bkg 0 0 0 0 0 0 
                                                 Values for Chebychev polynomial background. User-defined
76 local !zero -5.63852
                           'don't refine
                                                  background functions may be written when required
77 local !dif c 22572.52940 'don't refine
78 local !alpha0 64.48827
                           'don't refine
79 local !alphal -7.95180 'don't refine
                                             Diffractometer constants for this frame for particular cycle
                       'don't refine
so local !beta0 42.83161
81 local !betal -0.63128
                           'don't refine
82
83 local !dif a 0 'refine if necessary
ss local !mu 0 min 0 'refine if necessary Absorption coefficient
84
85 TOF_misc
                  Calls different TOF macros (e.g. TOF to d-spacing, back-to-back peak shape, etc)
87
88 str
89
    phase name ?
    scale scal_f2 1.52055946`_0.008257  Scale factor
90
91
    peak type pv
92
      TOF_CS_L(!cslf2, 200.57711, dif_c)
93
                                                 Peakshape parameters
     TOF CS G(!csgf2, 72.35519, dif c)
94
    tof_sample_peakshape(!lor_f2, 0.126077458,!dsp_f2, 15.34498,!dspsq_f2, 0.00000)
95
96
27 #endif
98
  '}}}
```

• Additional phases may be added by inserting another 'str'. Unless you want them to be constrained change the variable names for the scale, etc.

Adding structure information

Structure information may either be typed in or imported from a CIF file. Beware – the jEdit CIF import occasionally needs two attempts to get the correct CIF file – make sure it's the right one



- Correct any oddities from the CIF file, e.g. oxidation states, oxygens in water denoted by 'W', etc.
- Any special positions with recurring decimals much be declared as a fraction, e.g. "x 0.3333" should be "x = 1/3;" The ";" is important and must appear after any equation – without it TOPAS will probably throw an error but not always in the location where you expect!

23		or xdds {						235	for xdds {					
23 23 23	36 37 38	for strs 1 to 1		ve the 'st	r' statem	ent		235 237	for strs 1 to 1 { phase_name_LaB6	a parame	eter given	variable	name. "!" n	neans it's fixed
23 24 24	39 40 41	b 4.15689 c 4.15689 al 90.						238 239 240	b =lpa; c =lpa;	Lattice pa	arameters	s tied tog	ether with a	an equation.
24 24 24	42 43 44	be 90. ga 90. volume 71.						241 242 243	be 90. ga 90.				TOPAS use	es B _{iso} – not U _{iso}
24	45 45	space_grou site Lal site Bl		¥0. ¥0.5	z 0. z 0.5	occ La+0 1. occ B+0 1.	beg 0.641 beg 0.1	244 245 245	space_group "Pm-3		y 0.	z 0.	occ La 1.	beg 0.3
24	18 19 19 }	Site 51	x 0.1551	1 0.0	2 0.0	JCC 110 1.	meg o.r	247			¥ 0.5	z 0.5	occ 11B 1.	beg 0.3
				for strs		tie together	r shared para	meters	"num_posns			th site	SRM-660b	o contains

multiplicity after refinement

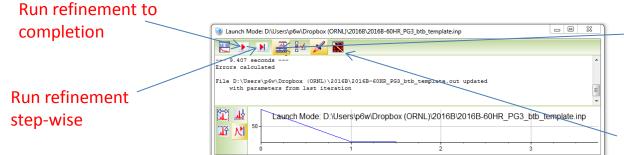
from different datasets/structures.

IMPORTANT – DO NOT use "@" to set parameters to refine inside "for xdds {}" or "for strs {}" as it will create independent variables for each dataset and not do what you expect. Make up specific variables names, e.g. b o, to ensure you get what you want.

Rerun refinement after convergence – if the real-time R_{wn} loops around each time around then probable that a '@' is in there somewhere..

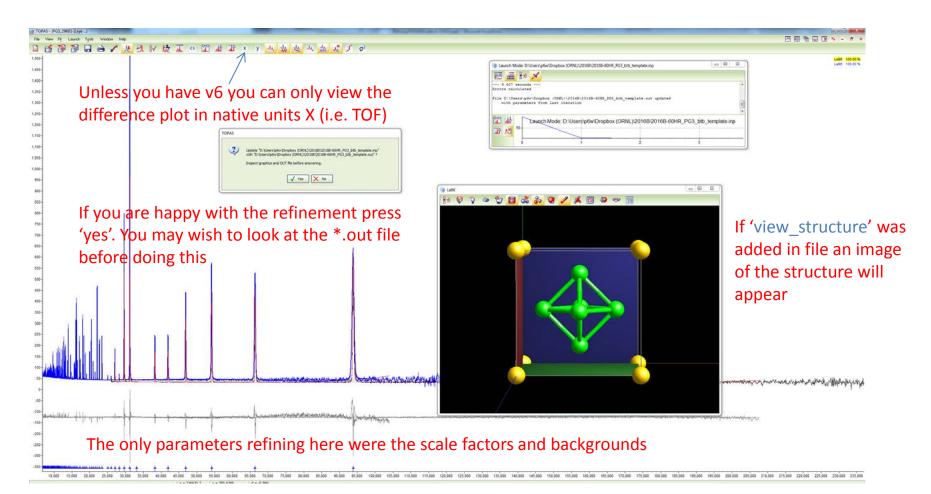
boron-11 isotope

Run the refinements...



Turns animation on and off. Affects both difference plot and image of structure

If selected will display graphical representation of the correlation matrix (v5 and above)



Parameters pane...

- The parameters pane (F2 key or wrench button in interface) may be used to choose which dataset(s) to see in the main window.
- In the GUI mode this the main route to control and interact with the refinement, e.g. instrumental parameters, structure, microstructure, Pawley refinements....
- In launch-mode it is mostly inactive the only useful pane under structures is the view of the generated hkls under the structure. You may also customize the display of the difference plot in the parameters pane.

Parameters F2										
⊞~ <mark>⊡</mark> Global ⊡~ ⊡ PG3_29601-2.xye	Str	ucture	Micro	structur	e Pe	ak Type h	kls Additional	Convolutions F	Ppt/Text	
Emission Profile		h	k	1	m	d	th2	F^2		
	1	10	9	3	48	0.30157	6801.61572	9958.742		=
🛅 Instrument	2	10	8	5	48	0.30237	6819.60059	4492.188		
Corrections	3	12	6	3	48	0.30237	6819.60059	109.143		
	4	11	8	2	48	0.30237	6819.60059	14601.884		
	5	13	4	2	48	0.30237	6819.60059	171.550		
Sites	6	9	9	5	24	0.30398	6856.00195	4938.615		
Preferred Orientation	7	13	3	3	24	0.30398	6856.00195	3765.112		
Str Output	8	11	8	1	48	0.30480	6874.42236	1751.721		
⊞ PG3_29603-4.xye	9	11	7	4	48	0.30480	6874.42236	3818.339		
	10	13	4	1	48	0.30480	6874.42236	4529.160		
	11	10	7	6	48	0.30562	6892.99219	4973.012		
	12	0	13	4	24	0.30562	6892.99219	2528.995		
	13	10	9	2	48	0.30562	6892.99219	1026.203		
Save Structure in STR format	14	12	5	4	48	0.30562	6892.99219	9672.438		
View/Hide Structure	15	0	11	8	24	0.30562	6892.99219	741.427		
Create hkl_Is phase	16	12	6	2	48	0.30645	6911.71289	821.220		
Delete Structure	17	11	6	5	48	0.30813	6949.61670	372.317		
Paste INP to Node/Selections	18	10	9	1	48	0.30813	6949,61670	2452,741		
	10	10	2	2	40	0.20012	C040_C1C70	4076.250		

Peak profiles...

There are different options for fitting peak profiles in TOPAS. All of them assume a particular dependence with d-spacing. The two built-in functions are TOF_CS_L and TOF_CS_G.
 FWHM_{lor} = 0.1 × difc × d-spacing² / variable_{TOF_CS_L}

```
FWHM_{gauss} = 0.1 \times difc \times d-spacing^2 / variable_{TOF_CS_G}
```

- An alternative peak broadening function (written by John Evans) is supplied in the template that frequently does a better job of fitting peak profiles of POWGEN data. This is a macro called tof_sample_peakshape that is declared in the template itself that applies a pseudo-Voigt as follows
 FWHM_{lor} = lor (dsp × d-spacing + dspsq × d-spacing²)
 FWHM_{gauss} = 1-lor (dsp × d-spacing + dspsq × d-spacing²)
- A macro called POWGEN_instrument is also described in the template TOF macros that follows uses GSAS-style sigmas and gammas. The sigma and gamma variables are not declared in the template as-supplied under the datasets but may be added by copy/paste with POWGEN_instrument to call the macro.

```
FWHM_{lor} = \sqrt{(gam0 + gam1 \times d-spacing + gam2 \times d-spacing^2)^2}
FWHM_{gauss} = \sqrt{(sig0 + sig1 \times d-spacing^2 + sig2 \times d-spacing^4)^2}
```

- Results of each profile function will vary depending on the particular sample
- The Stephens model for anisotropic strain broadening is either built-in (V5 and above) or available via the TOPAS wiki (V4.2 and below)
- More sophisticated models exist (see TOPAS wiki) but are frequently written for monochromatic radiation and may require modification for TOF

User-defined backgrounds

- The default Chebychev polynomial background function is frequently inadequate for high-Q TOF data due to oscillations caused by diffuse scattering.
- In V5 and above it is possible to write user-defined background functions via 'fit objects'.
- These may be written in TOF (X) or Q which may be defined for a dataset as local Q = 2 Pi Constant(difc) / (X – Constant(zero));
- One example of a user-defined background would be the diffuse scattering from positional disorder as described in the GSAS manual
- This has 3 refinable variables we'll call ba2, ba3 and sc1
- The fit object would be calculated as

prm ba2 v1 prm ba3 v2 prm sc1 v3 Fit_obj !v1 = sc1 (Sin(Q ba2)/Q ba2) Exp(-0.5 ba3 Q^2);

• The fit object can then be plotted using

Plot_Fit_Obj(v1, "Fit Obj1")

Combined Neutron/X-ray refinements

- A space has been left in the template to allow the addition of another dataset, e.g. lab XRD or synchrotron dataset.
- The standard method of adding a XRD/constant wavelength dataset should be followed using a similar approach to the TOF data.
- xdd filename.xxx loads the data
- bkg uses a Chebychev background
- lam is the wavelength
- Lorentz polarization LP_factor()
- zero_error for zero point correction
- XRD peakshape functions such as CS_L() should be used instead of TOF functions

• Should you wish to add a dataset from another TOF instrument (e.g. NOMAD) please contact one of the instrument team to correctly format the template

	<pre>Cobs_dx_at(Xo) .5;) start_end_frame6</pre>		
	sh 0 r_p_dash 0 r_exp_dash 0 weighted_Durbin_Watson	0 gof 0	'frame
bkg (9 0 0 0 0 0			
local !zero -53.70751	'don't refine		
local !dif_c 22600.51807	'don't refine		
local !alpha0 -530.46172	'don't refine		
local !alphal 1219.01128	'don't refine		
local !beta0 491.02832	'don't refine		
local !betal -4362.10988	'don't refine		
local !dif_a 0 'refine if	necessary		
local !mu 0 min 0 'refi	ne if necessary		
TOF_misc			
phase_name ?			
phase_name ? r_bragg 0			
r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1			
phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv			
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOF_CS_L(!cs1f6, 580.50</pre>			
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOT_CS_L(!cs1f6, 580.50 TOF_CS_G(!csgf6, 259.04)</pre>	1919, dif_c)		
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOT_CS_L(!cs1f6, 580.50 TOF_CS_G(!csgf6, 259.04)</pre>		2.36777)	
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOT_CS_L(!cs1f6, 580.50 TOF_CS_G(!csgf6, 259.04)</pre>	1919, dif_c)	2.36777)	
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOF_CS_L(!cslf6, 580.50 TOF_CS_G(!csgf6, 259.00 tof_sample_peakshape(!)</pre>	1919, dif_c)	2.36777)	
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOF_CS_L(!cs1f6, 580.50 TOF_CS_G(!csgf6, 259.04 tof_sample_peakshape(!) #endif ')))</pre>	1919, dif_c)	2.36777)	
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOF_CS_L(!cs1f6, 580.50 TOF_CS_G(!csgf6, 259.04 tof_sample_peakshape(!) #endif ')))</pre>	1919, dif_c) or_f6, 6.76091017e-008,!dsp_f6, 1.00000,!dspsq_f6, 2	2.36777)	
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOF_CS_L(!cs1f6, 580.50 TOF_CS_G(!csgf6, 259.04 tof_sample_peakshape(!) #endif ')))) ' add information for addits</pre>	1919, dif_c) or_f6, 6.76091017e-008,!dsp_f6, 1.00000,!dspsq_f6, 2	:.36777)	
<pre>phase_name ? r_bragg 0 scale scal_f6 1 peak_type pv TOF_CS_L(!cslf6, 580.50 TOF_CS_G(!csgf6, 259.00 tof_sample_peakshape(!) #endif ')))) ' add information for addit: 'xdd ' import file</pre>	1919, dif_c) .or_f6, 6.76091017e-008,!dsp_f6, 1.00000,!dspsq_f6, 2 .onal dataset here, e.g. lab XRD, 11BM, etc	2.36777)	

More advanced refinement.. ADPs

- As a refinement progresses different variables will need to be turned on and off with more sophisticated models applied.
- ADPs are used infrequently with powder X-ray data but are common with TOF neutron data.
- TOPAS is unusual in that it uses Bs for isotropic displacement parameters and Us for anisotropic displacement parameters (ADPs).
 - The relationship between B_{iso} and U_{iso} is: $U_{iso} = B_{iso}/8\pi^2$
- The correct syntax for refining ADPs may be created by running the macro adps for each required site.

• <u>Beware</u>

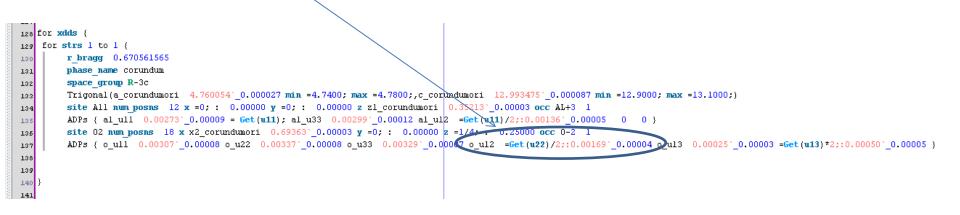
- A bug crept into some versions of TOPAS where the correct site symmetry constraints for ADPs were
 not always created for some space groups; check Chapter 8.3 in Volume C of the International Tables
 if in doubt
- The adps macro places the '@' refinement flag before the parameters which cannot be used safely inside a 'for xdds' loop. Change the '@' for a unique variable name such as 'u11_o1'.

ADPs and constraints

- Example is a refinement of corundum with 2016-B POWGEN data
- Unique variable names used for each refined U_{aniso}
- Constraints use the keyword Get() in equations to link parameters for the same site, e.g. in the oxygen site

o_u12 = Get(u22)/2;

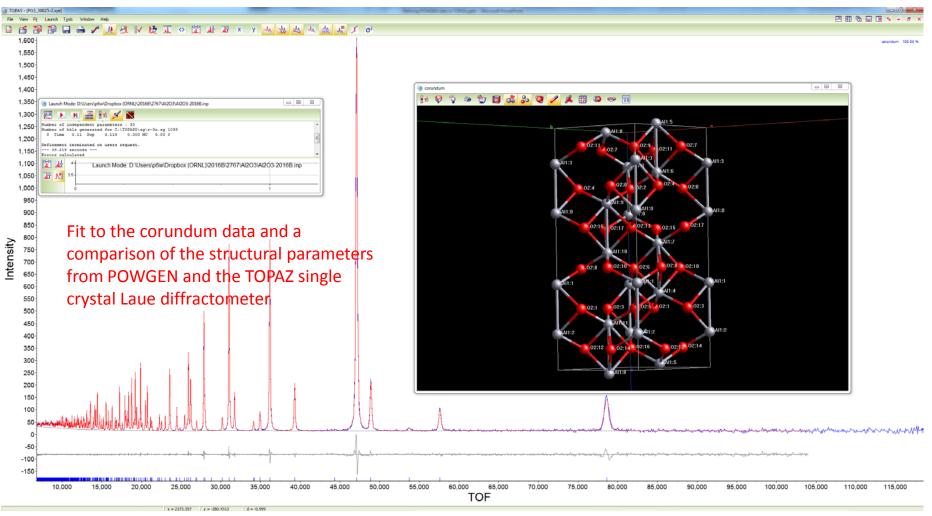
• This gets the value of u22 for oxygen without specifying the variable name



• Symmetry check for R-3c. International Tables Volume C. Chapter 8.3 (uses β_{aniso} but same relationships)

Al = 12c with site symmetry '3.' β_{11} = β_{22} = 2 β_{12} ; β_{13} = β_{23} = 0

O = 18e with site symmetry '.2' β_{22} = 2 β_{12} ; 2 β_{13} = β_{23}



	z (Al)	U11 (Al)	U33 (AI)	x (O)	U11 (O)	U22 (O)	U33(O)	U13 (O)
Laue single crystal neutron (GSAS)	0.35216(2)	0.00282(5)	0.00287(7)	0.30635(3)	0.00292(4)	0.00326(5)	0.00330(4)	
POWGEN (2016B)	0.35213(3)	0.00273(9)	0.00299(12)	0.30637(2)	0.00307(2)	0.00337(8)	0.00329(7)	0.00025(3)

Outputting data for publication...

- TOPAS 3/4 have very basic CIF output (Out_CIF_STR) but versions 5 and 6 have more sophisticated output built in for the structure ADPs (Out_CIF_ADPs), bondlengths/angles (Out_CIF_Bonds_Angles), etc.
- Additional macros may be written to output the fit data in a format suitable for external plotting/publication many can be found on the TOPAS Wiki.
- In version 5 and above fit data may be extracted from the parameters pane using "Save if displayed Yobs, Ycalc, Diff, Phases, Bkg"

Global		A	range dependent Rwps	Path	Displ	ay	Rpt/Text)			
	:kground rument			Use	Value		Code	Error	Min	Max	
	rections - Convolution		Background								
	cellaneous		Chebychev	~			0				
— 🛅 Disp			Order		1	••					
ini ang	Structures/hkl Phases		1/X Bkg		1000		Refine	0			
PG3	Add Structure										
	Add Peaks Phase				217.5						
	Add hkl Phase				217.5						
	Load STR(s)										
	Load CIF(s)				0.1		Fix	0			
	Load INP, PAR				1		Fix	0			
	Load d_Is - DIF, UXD				12		Fix	0			
	Save if displayed Yobs	,Yca	lc,Diff,Phases,Bkg								
dd Structu	Replace Scan Data										
id Peaks I id hkl Pha	Reverse data and mak	e x-i	xis positive								
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ad CIF(s)	Paste INP to Node/Se										

topas wiki		forum fag playground article edit this page old revisions									
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1.3.	User Macros										
avigation	The links in the table are to different More detailed instructions are available	macros that users have contributed (most are taken from the collection at http://www.dur.ac.uk/john.evans/to ble on how to add a macro.	pas_academic/macros.inc (/). Please feel fre								
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	Anisotropic hkl	Anisotropic_hki Anisotropic broadening correction based on the Alan Coelho reply in the Riet List on 31 Oct									
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*8	Anisotropic crystallite size	Anisotropic broadening correction for triaxial-ellipsoids/elliptic-cylinders/cuboids	Dominique Ectors								
manual	DAC_Abs_Correction	Diamond anvil cell absorption correction	Martin Fisch								
tutoriale atomut	EoS Macro	Determine equation of state parameters	Martin Etter and Robert E. Dinnebier								
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arch	gem_instrumental_peakshape	Gem tof peak shape	Bill David								
	Get Distance Get Angle	Get the distance between two sites and report it in the .inp file	John Evans								
Go Search	H nde	Ride H atoms in organic structures	Alan Coelho								
olbox			lan Madsen								
What links have	Inel_Flat_Plate_V1	Fixed sample angle I & disp. correct'n V1									
pland file	Inel_Flat_Plate_V2	Fixed sample angle I & disp. correct'n V2	lan Madsen								
Special Pages Notable Vesion	Insert_Peak	Add a peak to a Rietveld fit	John Evans								
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Die this Article	Out_CIF_crystalmaker	Output of with adps for crystalmaker	John Evans								
	Out_CIF_ADPs_diamond	Cif with adps that diamond will read directly	Pamela Whitfield								
	Out_CIF_diamond	Cif with Bisos that diamond will read directly	Pamela Whitfield								
	Out_CIF_mag	Output magnetic CIF	John Evans and Emma McCabe								
	Out_Dif	Generate dif file in uxd format for Bruker eva software	John Evans								
	Out_Gnuplot_	Produce hkl labels and plots to use in gnuplot	John Evans								
	Out_min_max	Output coordinates in controlable formats	John Evans								
	Out_with_suffix	Versatile output for multipattern files	Martin Fisch								
	Out_xtl	Simple xtl format for various packages	John Evans								
	peak_shapes	Various peak shapes for various means	Matthew Rowles								
	Robust_refinement_xye	Robust Refinement	Peter Stephens								
	Stephens peakshape	Anisotropic peak broadening	Peter Stephens								
	TOF_Powder_extinction	Extinction correction for TOF neutrons	Pamela Whitfield								
	tof_sample_peakshape	Sample contribution to tof peak shape	John Evans								
	wifd_mic_widd_mic_new	tof peak shape GEM	Bill David								
	wild_pkshape	tof peak shape HRPD	Bill David								
	write atoms	Write out coordinates for Atoms	John Evans								
	write atoms adp	Write atoms for .inp with adps for Atoms	John Evans								
	Bkg GSAS 12	Cosine fourier series background function (GSAS#2)	Pamela Whitfield								
	Out_GSAS_12	Output coefficients for cosine fourier series (GSAS#2)	Pamela Whitfield								
	Bkg_GSAS_f5	GSAS background function #5 (low Q air-scatter)	Pamela Whitfield								
	Out_GSAS_f5	Output coefficients for GSAS background #5	Pamela Whitfield								
	Bkg_GSAS_15	GSAS background function #6 (low Q air-scatter and high Q diffuse scattering)	Pamela Whitfield								
	Out GSAS 16	OSAS background function #0 (row Q ar-scatter and high Q deuse scattering) Output coefficients for GSAS background function #6	Pamela Whtfield								

Pawley/Le Bail refinements

- Structureless cell refinements (Pawley and Le Bail) are easy to perform with TOPAS but the template was designed for Rietveld refinements and may require some modification.
- Pawley/Lebail fits are triggered by using the keyword hkl_Is instead of str. Under for xdds {} the for strs {} will need changing to for hklis {}
- TOPAS will append the hkl list underneath the keyword space_group
- If space_group appears under for xdds {} and multiple frames are being fitted then the list from only the final dataset will be output.
 - In this instance move the space_group declaration to underneath each hkl_ls phase.
 - Remove or comment out redundant keywords such as the scale factor.
 - Fix absorption (mu) at zero
 - Remove or comment out all site lines under hkl or for hklis {}
- Pawley/Le Bail and Rietveld refinements can be combined in a single refinement but care must be taken to ensure everything is in the correct order under for xdds {}
- Note: POWGEN data can contain a very large number of reflections. Pawley refinements have individual position and intensity values for each reflection
 - The correlation matrix becomes extremely large so calculating errors with do_errors may take a very long time and use a lot of computing resources.

Pawley/Le Bail refinements

- Modified text required to switch to a Pawley refinement.
- To do a Le Bail refinement add the keyword

lebail 1 under each hkl_ls

